

Columbia's return postponed

HOUSTON (R) — Space Agency officials Monday postponed for 24 hours the scheduled return to earth of the space shuttle Columbia because of unsuitable weather at its landing site. The decision to postpone the landing was made after Astronaut John Young, who flew the Columbia's first mission, reported from the landing site at White Sands, New Mexico, that conditions were unacceptable. "Runway 23 is covered up with sand," Young reported after making several practice landings with a plane modified to fly like the Columbia. A mission spokesman said the Columbia might possibly land on Tuesday at the Kennedy Space Centre at Cape Canaveral, Florida if conditions stayed bad in New Mexico.

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Iranian POW team changes travel plans

ANKARA (R) — An Iranian delegation, expected in Turkey on Monday to help make transit arrangements for 30,000 family members to visit Iranian prisoners of war in Iraq, has postponed its trip, Turkish officials said on Monday. According to the officials, the Iranians told the Ankara government discussions between the International Red Cross and Iranian officials had not yet been completed. Last week, a Turkish foreign ministry spokesman said the International Committee of the Red Cross was arranging the transfer of relatives through Ankara at Iran's request. Turkey, which borders on both Iran and Iraq, is to be used as a transit point for family visits because the Iran-Iraq border itself is a war zone.

Bangladesh president urges cooperation

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh's new president, former supreme court judge Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, on Monday called on the nation to cooperate with the martial law authorities in stamping out corruption. He said in a broadcast that rampant corruption had brought the nation to the edge of ruin. Mr. Chowdhury is a figurehead president with real power being exercised under martial law by the army chief, Lt.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad, who staged a bloodless coup on March 24.

48 dead in Rangoon storm

RANGOON (R) — At least 48 people were killed and 61 were reported missing when a canal boat sank on Sunday in a storm 30 kilometres south-west of Rangoon, official Burmese sources said on Monday. The sources said 82 of the 211 people on board were rescued.

Gandhi's party scores triumph

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party scored a major triumph in biennial parliamentary elections this week winning 48 of 63 seats in the upper house of parliament, an official announcement said Monday. Mrs. Gandhi's party contested a total of 49 seats and lost only one in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. The others were shared by various opposition groups. The polling in assemblies in 14 states were held to fill vacated seats of parliament, an Sabha. The Congress (I), which rules 14 of India's 22 states, is the largest political group in the Rajya Sabha with 122 members out of a total of 244.

2 dead, 17 hurt in Lebanon clashes

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Two people were killed and 17 wounded in fighting between a Palestinian group and a local Lebanese leftist organisation in the South Lebanese port of Sidon, security sources said Monday. Residents said the clashes began on Sunday and ended on Monday afternoon with Palestinian security patrols enforcing a cease-fire agreement. Shops remained closed, however. The fighting was apparently sparked off by a squabble over a parking space. Sidon is the southern headquarters of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist military command.

Former Colombian minister dies

BOGOTA (R) — Former Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Llorente Aguirre died on Monday of a heart attack, relatives said. He was 65. He served as ambassador to the United Nations from 1975 until three months ago when he returned to Bogota to work in the ruling Liberal Party campaign for next May's presidential election. Mr. Llorente Aguirre was foreign minister under former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen in the mid-70s, and president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1978.

Iraq renews attack on Iranian obstinacy

AMMAN (Petra) — A statement issued by the Iraqi embassy in Amman has denounced the "Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war and its determination to reject all efforts made by the Islamic countries, the United Nations and the non-aligned countries to stop the Gulf war which has been raging for a year and a half."

The statement said the "Iranian regime's unlimited malice against the Arab Nation is the motive behind its determination to continue the war, and not its faith in the strength of the Iranian army." The statement asserted the "Iranian regime's link with the Zionist movement, which is making every effort to keep the war raging."

The statement denounced the attack by Tehran Radio against the Islamic peace committee and the accusation made against the committee members to the effect that they are "ignorant and do not understand enough."

The statement also denounced what Tehran Radio described as the committee's lack of courage to say who is the aggressor as well as its attack on the envoy of the U.N. secretary-general (Olof Palme) because of his attempts to stop the war.

The statement said this indicates the "lack of desire on the part of the Iranian regime to reach peace and its hostility to Islam."

President Saddam Hussein earlier called for forming a fact-finding committee to determine who started the war as an affirmation of Iraq's desire to work for peace.

Iraq announced Monday it was waging an all-out offensive throughout its western and southern war front with Iraq and asked it forces to stand by for orders.

A communique issued by the joint staff command of the Iranian armed forces said the orders for the attack would be issued at one minute past midnight Tehran time.

(2031 GMT) and that the attack would start at 3 a.m. Tuesday Tehran time (2330 GMT).

The communique was carried by the official Iranian news agency IRNA, (formerly known as Pars), and broadcast by Tehran Radio.

The communique also claimed that Iranian war planes shot down three Iraqi jet fighters in dog fights over the Shush-Dezful front on Sunday and Monday.

But the commander of the Iraqi Air Force denied the allegations by the Iranians and ridiculed claims that Iran shot down 18 Iraqi fighters in the recent battles in the Shush and Dezful areas.

In a statement to the Iraqi News Agency on Monday, the Iraqi commander challenged the "enemy information media" on its claims.

The commander said the Iraqi Air Force continues to dominate the skies over the battlefields and will "continue to strike enemy positions with all strength as long as the Iranians insist on their aggression against our land and sovereignty."

An Iraqi war communique broadcast by Baghdad Radio on Monday said the Iraqi air force was maintaining its "complete domination" of the skies over the war front. The communique said Iraqi war planes and helicopter gunships carried out day-long raids on Iraqi positions and troops gathering "inflicting the heaviest losses" and returning safely to base.

It added that four Iranian war planes were shot down Monday in dogfights and by anti-aircraft defences bringing to eight the total number of downed Iranian aircraft since Sunday.

The Iraqi communique also said 1,018 Iranian troops were killed Sunday and Monday in the Shush-Dezful area, in addition to 100 other troops killed at Ahwaz, the capital of Khuzestan, to the south of the major fighting arena.

Egyptian defence minister meets Haig in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — Egyptian Defence Minister Mohammad Abu Ghazala met Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Monday and later told reporters that Egypt was concerned about the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Eight people have died in 11 days of disturbances which followed an Israeli decision to dismiss three Arab mayors in the area.

Mr. Abu Ghazala said: "We are worried about what is going on in the West Bank." But he added that he hoped the problems there would not complicate talks between Israel and Egypt over the question of "autonomy" for Palestinians in Israeli-held areas.

Mr. Abu Ghazala was seeing President Reagan at the White House later.

Egyptian sources said he was carrying a message to Mr. Reagan from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Prince Fahd indicated the new system was part of a Saudi strategy aimed at increasing Saudi Arabia's international prestige and precipitating economic integration with the members in the eleven-month-old Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

He offered joint ownership of Saudi agricultural and other projects to GCC nationals and called for creation of joint banks by all GCC states.

Prince Fahd also invited "those who speak about our country through binoculars to come and see for themselves" comprehensive economic development for the benefit of the Saudi people and the region.

He stressed that Saudi Arabia's basic oil policy remains pegged to maintaining stable oil price for the fears ahead to cushion the international economy, "by which all nations are affected whether they like it or not," against detrimental "difficulties in forecasting economic costs."

Sanctuary of the ruling oligarchy and military.

But foreign observers in El Salvador to overlook the election said the turnout was massive. Thousands of people were even turned away when the polls closed.

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His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receives Monday the delegation of the U.S. National Defence University (Petra photo)

Hassan receives NDU delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met on Monday afternoon with the delegation of the U.S. National Defence University (NDU).

Prince Hassan explained to the visiting American team Israel's settlement policy in the occupied areas and its illegal practices against Palestinians there.

Prince Hassan said "Palestinian Arabs in the occupied areas are confronting the occupation forces and rejecting Israel's expansionist policy whose aim is to annex the occupied Arab territories."

Prince Hassan answered questions by delegation members and explained the dimensions of the current situation in the Middle East in general and the Arab-Israeli dispute in particular.

D'Estaing postpones Israel trip

AMMAN (Petra) — Former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has decided to postpone his visit to Israel scheduled for early April indefinitely, Petra learned on Monday.

Sources close to Mr. d'Estaing said in Paris Monday that it is inappropriate for the former president to make the visit due to the current serious conditions in the occupied Arab territories caused by the Israeli military occupation authorities.

Meanwhile, the ruling French Socialist Party has expressed its extreme concern over the serious events currently taking place in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the actions of the Israeli military occupation authorities and their "repressive measures against the residents of the occupied territories."

In a statement issued in Paris, the party affirmed that the "arbitrary actions of the Begin government in the occupied areas will lead to very serious consequences." The statement also called for the reinstatement of the deported and dismissed West Bank mayors.

any Central American republic have left 30,000 people dead and raised regional tensions. The United States has accused Cuba and Nicaragua of aiding the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The United States has pumped millions of dollars, in economic and military aid into El Salvador and hoped Sunday's election would be a first step to ending the violence.

There was sporadic shooting in the capital overnight. But there was no repetition of the heavy clashes between troops and leftist guerrillas that had threatened to disrupt Sunday's election.

Fighting intensified shortly before dawn around the inner suburbs of Cuscatancingo and Mejicanos and continued well into the morning.

Government helicopters circled constantly over the two areas, firing on guerrilla positions.

The sound of both machine-gun and rocket fire could be heard from the city centre of San Salvador, three kilometres away.

Momani denounces measures against mayors

AMMAN (Petra) — Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment Minister Hassan Al Momani has denounced the "Israeli arbitrary measures" against the municipal councils of Al Bireh and against mayors Bassam Al Shak'a of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah.

"The measures of the occupation authorities are illegal and violate the principles of international law and those of municipalities," Mr. Momani told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

In reply to a question by Petra, Mr. Momani said: "These Israeli measures are based on the designs of the occupation authorities to set up a civilian administration and to apply autonomy as Israel interprets it," thereby depriving the Arab residents from their right to exercise sovereignty over their land and to self-determination.

Mr. Momani said "Jordan's firm measure exposing the objectives of the suspect Village Leagues stemmed from Jordan's national and pan-Arab responsibilities. The order by the Jordanian government against members of the Village Leagues" will be applied according to the provisions of the Penal Code in such cases and according to the procedures of official courts," and the penalties will be applied against those who will not withdraw from the Village Leagues, Mr. Momani said.

Mr. Momani said "the municipal and village councils in Jordan, out of solidarity with the struggle of their brethren (the heads and members of the municipal and village councils in the occupied Arab areas), have called for a popular rally to discuss the measures of the occupation authorities and the dimensions of their vicious plots." The rally is scheduled for Tuesday.

Israeli actions condemned

AMMAN (Agencies) — Arab foreign ministers will meet in Tunis on Monday at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to discuss the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, Arab League sources said.

The sources said the special meeting of the Arab League council would be attended by all 22 members of the council except Egypt.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi on Sunday sent messages to Palestinian mayors in occupied Arab territories to express support for their "heroic struggle against Israeli occupation authorities."

It said in a statement issued in Cairo that Arab rulers "should hurry to extend moral and material support for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

The association, a non-governmental body based in Cairo and comprising representatives of Arab associations, has always condemned the Egyptian-Israeli peace accords.

Its statement also called for Arab unity and a unified Arab action "to save the land and confront the enemy (Israel)."

The Palestine Liberation Organisation diplomatic representative in Athens meanwhile Greece Monday for condemning the Israeli crackdown in the West Bank.

representative town mayors who openly support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

But reports from the West Bank said Monday that five more members of the Village Leagues had resigned following the Jordanian warning to bring treason charges against them.

In East Jerusalem, two Arab newspapers, Al Fajr and Al Shaah, announced they were going on strike for one day because Israeli occupation authorities have banned their sale in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since last Friday.

Mayors appeal to U.N.

BEIRUT (R) — The three West Bank Palestinian mayors dismissed by Israel have sent an appeal for help to the United Nations Security Council, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said on Monday. The appeal said the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "face a barbaric and savage attack aimed at exterminating them" and called on the international community to "act quickly to stop this attack." The Mayors, Ibrahim Al Tawil of Al Bireh, Bassam Al Shak'a of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, lost their posts when they refused to deal with the new Israeli civilian administration. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has also protested to the Security Council against Israel's West Bank policy.

West Bank sealed off on Land Day

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli troops used tear gas to break up a Palestinian demonstration in Nablus and an Israeli settler fired his pistol to escape a road ambush in the occupied West Bank Monday, the military command reported. It was the 11th straight day of clashes in a Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government, which said Sunday it would not tolerate violence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, meanwhile was bracing for trouble among Israel's Arab citizens on Tuesday (Land Day), the sixth anniversary of clashes that killed six Israeli Arabs.

Many of Israel's Arab villages, where one-sixth of the population lives, will be on strike Tuesday and three marches are scheduled to commemorate those killed in 1976 and also to protest government policy in the West Bank. The link between West Bank and Israeli Arab issues sparked concern in Israel, where the Jewish majority hopes the Arab Palestinians would be loyal.

The military command said five West Bank villages and refugee camps were under total curfew, including the village of Khadr, where an Israeli settler was ambushed by a hail of stones, and burning tyres were rolled at his car at an improvised road barricade.

The Israeli, who is the treasurer at the nearby settlement Gush Etzion, drew his pistol and fired to drive off the demonstrators, the command said.

Blood was found on the ground, indicating that one of the Palestinian youths might have been wounded, but otherwise no gunshot wound was reported in hospitals. The command said the settler's car was destroyed, and the village of Khadr, eight kilometres south of Jerusalem, was put under curfew.

The command said curfews also were imposed on the towns of Halhoul, Sair and Yaabid, where three Palestinians were wounded Sunday in anti-Israeli demonstrations, and on the refugee camp at Jenin in the northern West Bank.

Three other villages were blockaded so that no one could enter or leave during the day, the command said.

An anti-Israeli demonstration at Al Najah University in Nablus turned violent during the afternoon, and troops fired bullets at the legs of the Palestinians in Nablus, but the army claimed only tear gas was used.

Five Arabs have been killed by Israeli soldiers since the uprising started on March 19 after the Israeli authorities dismissed the elected mayor of Al Bireh and his municipal council.

Israel says it is trying to root out the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the resulting wave of anti-Israeli protests is one of the most severe in the 15 years of Israel's occupation. In 1976, 11 were killed in widespread protests that went on through the spring and summer.

Israel's beleaguered coalition government on Monday night won a crucial parliamentary vote that apparently ensured its survival until it hands Sinai back to Egypt next month.

An opposition attempt to cut off funds from Prime Minister Begin's government foundered when the Knesset (parliament) voted 59-57 for an interim budget.

The vote meant that the government would be able to draw state funds until it tables a full budget for 1982-83 and was almost sure of remaining in office beyond the April 26 deadline for withdrawal from Sinai.

large Leagues" and declared anyone dealing with them a traitor.

"The uprising of our kinsmen in the occupied areas despite the repressive conditions of occupation should prompt our Arab Nation to unify its ranks and intensify its efforts in order to confront the Zionist enemy with strength and objectivity and in order to contain the Zionist menace which is threatening our Arab homeland and our future generations."

University fund

The University of Jordan has announced that it will observe the occasion by establishing the Mayors' Children Fund as a practical contribution to "the relief of our kinsmen in the occupied areas and as a tangible expression of the university's support of our brethren in the occupied territories."

A committee made up of four academic staff members and four students has been formed for this purpose. The committee will be in charge of collecting contributions to the fund.

University President Abdul Salam Majali said he realises that the need of our kinsmen in the occupied areas cannot be fulfilled by few Jordanian dinars. "However, we realise that this contribution, though token, is a practical translation of our feelings towards, and in solidarity with them," he said.

Israel 'could seize property'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel could seize the West Bank property of Jordanians if Amman confiscates the property of Palestinians who collaborated with Israel in the area, the influential Haaretz newspaper reported on Monday.

The paper, quoting government sources, said Israel viewed with gravity Jordan's recent warning to try for treason and confiscate the property of Arabs on the Israeli-occupied West Bank who belong to Israeli-supported Village Leagues.

Israel has set up five leagues encompassing 74 villages in the West Bank to bypass the more

NATIONAL

Chamber of Industry director gives a rundown of the 5-year plan

Progress through wise leadership, hard work

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Quality over quantity — thought and spirit outweigh capital, contracts and natural resources — in Jordan's drive towards economic development, according to Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani.

Mr. Dajani made that point, and others, in a recent address to 14 representatives of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Mr. Dajani highlighted Jordan's industrial development over the past 10 years, and outlined plans for further industrial development within the context of the present five-year development plan (1981-1985).

British embassy Commercial Officer Allen Brown told the Jordan Times that the lecture had been organised to give representatives of the OECD, which includes 24 industrialised European countries, an opportunity to listen to the views of a developing country like Jordan and to discover possible areas of co-operation.

Mr. Dajani told his audience that the concept behind all three of Jordan's development plans, ever since their emergence at the hands of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, has been the attainment of goals and purposes through progress made possible by a wise leadership and hard work. Not infrequently, he said, countries rolling in wealth could end up with nothing to show for their economic development efforts as far as improving the quality of life in their countries was concerned. On the other hand, poorer countries were often successful in acquiring enough expertise and

experience, and in accumulating enough gains, to initiate profitable business ventures and thriving enterprises.

Mr. Dajani said he believed the latter situation was true of Jordan, where progress has been achieved through quantitative increases in investment as well as by an improvement in the quality of life, betokening imagination and purpose.

Per capita export growth

Giving some broad indicators of Jordan's economic development since the beginning of the first-year development plan in 1973, Mr. Dajani pointed out that Jordan's per capita domestic exports had increased from JD 5 in 1970 to JD 60 in 1980, while per capita imports had increased from JD 33 to JD 258 over the same period. Electricity consumption grew five-fold between 1970 and 1980, he pointed out.

Jordan's export efforts had a bumpy start and were limited to certain kinds of fruits and vegetables, moderate amounts of phosphates and small numbers of workers, Mr. Dajani said. But he said the country had come a long way since then, marketing locally manufactured products, between three and four million tonnes of phosphates a year and professionally skilled manpower. He pointed out that some 250,000 Jordanian workers, mostly skilled and professionally qualified, are now working abroad.

Ten years ago, Mr. Dajani said, the services sector was limited in scope and activity; but today it boasts no less than 16 banks, 20 insurance companies and even economic and management consultancy firms.

Ten years ago Jordan's eco-

nomy was considered a mere infant offspring of the oil-producing and other Arab countries. By the beginning of this decade, those countries already looked to Jordan as an imaginative collaborator and a dependable equal. Dependence on Jordanian talent has been increased by the high rate of university education and technical training among Jordanian youth, Mr. Dajani said.

Jordan's tradition of encouraging free enterprise, and the entrepreneurial character of its business community, have created a climate conducive to doing business with international firms, he said. It can be readily recognised, he added, that Jordan is fast emerging as an important participant in regional trade and investment. He attributed Jordan's increased attractiveness as a regional business base to the country's central location in the region and the development in its infrastructural projects relating to health care, education, tourism and land and sea transport. Jordan is a particularly well-suited base for doing business with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries, Mr. Dajani pointed out.

Jordan's annual exports to Iraq soared from a value of JD 1.3 million in 1970 to JD 28.3 million in 1980, he said. Total exports to Iraq during 1981 are estimated to have been something in the neighbourhood of JD 70 million, he pointed out, adding that the Chamber of Industry alone had certified export documents to Iraq amounting to JD 9 million in January 1982.

Poised for growth

Having gained momentum from the two previous development plans, Jordan's economy is poised

for a strong surge of growth during the current 1981-1985 plan period, Mr. Dajani predicted. He further predicted that the spillover of marginal benefits from the dynamic markets of the oil-producing countries would increase, thus raising capital inflow into the country. Such confidence in the future derives from assurances of general stability, credibility and modernisation, all of which betoken the general progress in Jordan, Mr. Dajani said.

He said he regretted, however, that such progress had provoked some, if not most, of the developed countries to deny Jordan concessionary interest rates. It was, he said, as though there were a calculated effort to penalise industriousness and hard work, and curb a valid and tangible experience of development that could serve as an example to other developing countries. He went on to assure his audience that Jordan would continue to make economic headway, despite the country's limited natural resources, political challenges and its heavy responsibility towards large numbers of refugees.

Jordanian planners, public sector officials and private sector businessmen are well aware that any investment carries with it an element of risk, Mr. Dajani pointed out. Hence, regional political developments should not affect the country's economic prospects, he said. He called this belief a vivid and highly valid explanation for the ambitious expectations pinned on the 1981-1985 development plan, and the large investments specified in it. Obstacles barring the complete fulfilment of such expectations could only be the result of infrastructural constraints rather than other factors, he predicted.



Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani

Giving some relevant details on the current plan, Mr. Dajani pointed out that it provided for a total investment outlay of \$10 billion, 61 per cent of which would be supplied by the government and government-linked corporations and 39 per cent by the private sector.

He briefed his audience on the plan's major goals, which include: a.) Achieving an annual increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) of 11 per cent in real terms as against an increase of 8.5 per cent achieved in preceding plans; b.) Increasing the GDP share contributed by commodity producing sectors from 39 per cent to 46 per

cent; c.) Increasing domestic exports from JD 120 million during the previous plan to JD 433 million — an average annual increase of 29.3 per cent. Imports are anticipated to increase from JD 720 million in the previous plan to JD 1.2 billion by the end of 1985.

Implementation of some of the current plan's projects will depend on foreign loans amounting to JD 1.164 billion, as compared to JD 261 million in foreign loans for the previous plan, Mr. Dajani said. He put private sector participation in the 1981-1985 plan at JD1,000 million.

The current plan's largest sectoral allocations have been as-

signed to industry, transportation and water resources and irrigation, accounting for 55 per cent of total planned investments, he pointed out.

He then posed the question of what role the private sector would play in the current plan and the extent of this role, the possible constraints and limitations that it might face and means of overcoming obstacles to full-scale private participation.

By and large, he predicted, the private sector will make its contribution to the success of the current development plan with "full momentum", and will continue the development of private enterprise within the framework of a capitalist orientation, benefiting from opportunities of mixed economic enterprises.

The private sector's activities will be governed by ambition, tempered by sensitivity to the needs of others and guided by opportunities of diversity and the general protection of the government, he said. The Jordanian private sector is fully aware of the country's manufacturing needs as well as of opportunities to adapt new goods and services, he added. With the exception of agricultural industries, the private sector will continue to seek the establishment of new manufacturing enterprises and trading channels, and the setting up of commercial centres, joint ventures and industrial services.

Constraints

Referring to some of the constraints facing both the private and the public sectors, Mr. Dajani cited rather low productivity levels, inadequate marketing techniques and the drain of skilled personnel. Other constraints are

the delay in updating such laws as the encouragement of investment law, the labour law, the income tax law, the investment law and the customs law, he said. The delay in modernising the transport system and the high cost of energy also pose difficulties for the private and public sectors, Mr. Dajani said. The latter, inflationary, situation prompted the government to instruct government and private consumer institutions to buy Jordanian-made products whenever possible, when the prices of these products does not exceed those of competing imported products by 15 per cent.

The private sector in Jordan welcomes profiles of new small-scale and medium industries from developed countries, Mr. Dajani said. He regretted that the lack of such offers so far had driven promoters of new industries into duplicating already existing ones. By way of example, he pointed out that although Jordan has 120 printing presses, a large percentage of publication and packaging materials are ordered from abroad. Nevertheless, he added, new industries are continuing to spring up. Twenty-five newly registered industries were listed at the Chamber of Industry up till the end of February, 1982, with a total capital of JD 2.4 million, he said.

Closer analysis, however, shows that services and feeder industries are in short supply in spite of their profitability. Private sector industries also need to enhance productivity through increased manpower efficiency and the optimum use of machinery, Mr. Dajani said. With such a goal in mind, he told his Western audience, Jordanian entrepreneurs would welcome ideas, joint venture offers and expert advice from developed countries.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Department plans to restore castle

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities says it has prepared a plan for the restoration of the ancient Edomite castle of Makawer. The department has conducted archaeological digs in the area, especially at a place called Al Mashmaqa, which ended with the unearthing of the whole castle.

Attend to your licence plates, dept. says

AMMAN (Petra) — The Drivers and Vehicles Licensing Department has called on all car owners to make sure that their vehicles bear licence plates of good appearance and conforming with the department's regulations. Drivers whose cars need new plates should call at the department to obtain them within two months; otherwise their cars will be impounded, the announcement said.

Paris fair participation set

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in a week-long international fair which will start in Paris on April 9. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has called on the Amman Chamber of Industry to invite Jordanian industrial and commercial establishments to participate in this fair, and to send the ministry samples of their production along with all relevant information. Jordan's participation in the fair is part of the Ministry of Industry and Trade's effort to step up the volume of Jordanian exports.

150-room Dead Sea hotel planned

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Hotels and Resthouses Corporation (Restco) has started drawing up design plans for a 150-room tourist hotel on the Dead Sea beach. The establishment of the hotel is part of Restco's plan to expand Jordan's various government-owned tourist facilities. The corporation is to be turned over to the private sector for operations soon.

Irbid firm to electrify Jerash villages

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company will electrify the villages of Rabbun, Kattah and Nahleb in Jerash District. The company has already begun drawing up technical studies on high- and low-voltage line erection in these villages. The cost of the project is some JD 20,000, of which the local village councils will contribute JD 20,000. Work is expected to begin in the next two months.

Drug trafficker gets hard labour

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Saber Sa'id Daghmash to 10 years at hard labour and a fine of JD 3,000 for trafficking in hashish and offering a bribe to a public officer. The military governor approved the sentence on Monday.

Agreement signed for JD 10m spa project

AMMAN (Petra) — A JD 10 million agreement was signed today between the Jordanian Tourism and Mineral Springs Company and a group of Arab companies, to implement a project to construct a tourist site and spa in the Hammamat Ma'in area.

The project, which will be completed in 24 months, will consist of a first-class, 150-bed tourist hotel; a 500-seat restaurant; two hot pools—one for medical treatment and the other for recreation—a third, big pool for swimming, and a residential complex for the staff of the resort.

The company's board chairman, Post Office Savings Fund, Director General Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, said that the government and public-sector establishments are participating by 61 per cent of the project's capital.

Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh said the project is one of those included in the current five-year development plan.

Ministry upgrades tourist, archaeological attractions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Tourism and Antiquities Ministry has allocated JD 20,000 to construct playgrounds in the Sweimeh and Ishtafena public parks, and supply them with various amusements.

The ministry has also decided to establish an antiquities museum in the city of Jerash, at the location of the current tourist resthouse, after the construction of the new resthouse is completed. A French expert has been brought from the Louvre museum in Paris, to advise in this connection.

The ministry will continue this year repair work at the Temple of the Winged Lion in the city of Petra. The Antiquities Department discovered the temple during excavations there in the last three years.

The ministry will also send this year an envoy to France, and another to Italy, for training in the reconstruction of frescoes in order to repair and maintain the wall paintings in Qasr Al Hallabat, Hammam Al Sarah, Qusweibeh and Qasr Amreh.

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Salt government hospital opens outpatient clinics

SALT (J.T.) — Al Hussein Hospital's specialised clinics in Salt began on Saturday offering health

Team returns from meeting of 3 cultures

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation which participated in an Afro-Euro-Arab cultural encounter returned from Paris on Sunday evening.

The delegation included University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research President Nasreddin Al Assad, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, and Royal Scientific Society Director General Albert Butros.

Dr. Majali said that His Highness Crown Prince Hassan had addressed an intellectual message to the conference which he read on his behalf. Crown Prince Hassan emphasised the need to lay down new foundations for cooperation among the three cultures for the sake of self-betterment, he said. The Crown Prince also pointed out that the impressions which European culture has had about Arabs and Islam are based on erroneous concepts.

3-day seminar begins

Jordanian wordsmiths face up to challenge of Arab satellite

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the Arab communications satellite and the requirements of technical innovation in television and radio production, organised by the Information Ministry, began on Monday at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

During the three-day seminar, participants will discuss three working papers dealing with the Arab communications satellite and its capabilities; the condition of the artistic movement in Jordan and its aspirations, and the problems and aspirations of the Jordanian writer. They will also discuss private radio and television production, the Jordanian folk heritage, new horizons in radio and television, the use of the satellite to serve the cause of Arab culture and radio and television training.

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh opened the session with a speech emphasising that the Arabs should utilise modern technology in resolving their problems, among which he made particular reference to the consumption pattern, illiteracy and development. He said: "We should rectify the course of our philosophy in life and work quickly, and without depending on others to bridge the cultural gap between us and the advanced world."

Mr. Abu Odeh said that information science, with the modern scientific methods available to it — such as satellite communications — can do a great deal, if Arab communities, on the regional and pan-Arab levels, are

determined and resolute. But this cannot be achieved, he said, without providing three well-known important factors — planning, timing and follow-up. These factors should be interlinked if productive results are to be achieved, he said.

The minister added that the Arab communications satellite will give no benefit unless there are joint efforts to alleviate the shortage of innovative writers, skilled information staff, scriptwriters and impartial critics.

He said that all concerned establishments have been invited to take part in the seminar, which is an extension of a roundtable discussion held in Saudi Arabia from Dec. 7 to 10. He added that the seminar is being held because of "our profound realisation of the significance of involving cultural and information work with the technological challenge of the enormous capabilities presented by the Arab communications satellite."

Theatre suffering

The participants in the seminar then discussed a working paper submitted by the Jordan Theatre Association. The paper said the Jordanian theatre is still suffering from insufficient interest in the child, lack of appropriate halls for plays and shows and the people's indifference to local productions.

Furthermore, the paper said, no efforts are being made to develop innovative capabilities; women are not participating fully in theatre work, and art clubs and societies are not encouraging the local theatre. What is produced is both sparse and low in quality, it said, adding that the compensation paid to artists is too low.

The paper recommended encouraging local playwrights; care to choose appropriate Arabic and international scripts; the creation of theatre awareness among university students through theatre and drama courses; support for the theatre, and its introduction to the masses through the information media.

The working paper also recommended training for actors and producers and developing their resources while paying attention to modern technology. Jordanian theatre workers should be sent abroad to participate in international seminars, symposiums and study courses on theatre, it said. It added that the Theatre Association should receive financial assistance, and actors should be classified in accordance with their standards, in order to fix their compensation levels.

The paper complained that the Jordanian artist is not being encouraged, and that many artists have emigrated to find work. This has impeded the professional growth of the Jordanian writer, it said.

Today's weather

It will be fair, with an increase in temperature. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	3	17
Aqaba	10	24
Deserts	2	19
Jordan Valley	10	24

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 27 per cent.

Swiss canton economic aide due next week

AMMAN (J.T.) — The head of the economic ministry of the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Alain Borner, is due here next Sunday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

During the visit Mr. Borner will hold talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour on bolstering trade relations between Switzerland and Jordan. Talks will also deal with the possibility of launching joint ventures, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Borner is also scheduled to hold talks with National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh, according to Swiss Charge d'Affaires Max Wegmüller. He said that Mr. Borner had met with Mr. Asfour in Geneva during August 1981, and discussed economic relations between Jordan and Switzerland.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Movement and Line, paintings by Mohanna Durra, at the American Centre from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
- * The Spring Flowers of Jordan, composed of works of art created from pressed flowers by Mrs. Rita Ghul, at the British Council from 9 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- * Twenty-five years of French Rock, at the French Cultural Centre.
- * International Painters, at the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Film

- * Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung, a ballet film, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

Video programme

- * CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Poetry reading

- * By Abdul Mun'em Al Rifa'i and Husni Fariz at 7 p.m. at the AUB Alumni Club, followed by reception.

Saudi TriStar flies to Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Saudia Lockheed TriStar airliner arrived in Amman Sunday on the first TriStar flight between Saudi Arabia and Amman.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Sultan, high ranking officials from the Saudi embassy and executives of the Saudi airline—Mr. Hisham Bassam, assistant director of marketing; Mr. Abdullah Al Howaidi, Regional General Manager and Mr. Abdul Hamed Malki, General Manager—were on hand at the airport. Also present were executives of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline; Captain Nasri Jumelan, assistant operation manager, and Mr. Akel Biltaji, vice president for passenger services.

An agreement between Saudia and Alia brought about the introduction of TriStar flights, due to the tremendous increase in passengers and pilgrimage travel between the two countries.

The new schedule, which took effect March 28, has four flights weekly between Amman and Jeddah, two for Medina and four for Riyadh and Dhahran.

Dr. Anaszi explained that each clinic's staff includes two specialists. The establishment of these clinics comes in implementation of the plan of the Ministry of Health to develop and improve outpatient specialised clinics, he said, adding that their establishment cost JD 260,000.

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Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI
Managing Editor: MA'AZ D. SHUKAYR

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Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS

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Arab contribution to civilisation

Today the Jordan Times publishes the first of an essay in two parts prepared by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) on Arab contributions to civilisation. It was prepared by the late Mary Macron of Cleveland Ohio, and published by the ADC as a tribute to her with the permission of Cleveland State University to whom the essay was first presented. The second part will appear tomorrow.

By Mary Macron

The years between the seventh and thirteenth centuries mark a period in history when culture and learning flourished in North Africa, Asia, southern Europe, and the Middle East. When one sets aside the vagaries of politics, intrigue, mistrust, and suspicion which have plagued man's history, one finds that the Arab World continued to spin out the thread of earliest recorded civilisation. It enhanced and developed the arts and sciences and preserved the libraries of the early centuries of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine cultures. Indeed, during the Dark Ages of Europe, much learning was preserved for the world through the Arab libraries in the universities of Morocco (Fez), Nigeria (Timbuktu) and Egypt (Al-Azhar). From this period of Arab

charts and tables in observatories such as those at Palmyra and Maragha. Gradually, they were able to determine the length of a degree, to establish longitude and latitude, and to investigate the relative speeds of sound and light. Al-Biruni, considered one of the greatest scientists of all time, discussed the possibility of the earth's rotation on its own axis — a theory proven by Galileo six centuries later. Arab astronomers such as Al-Fazari, Al-Farghani, and Al-Zarqali added to the works of Ptolemy and the classic pioneers in the development of the magnetic compass and the charting of the zodiac. Distinguished astronomers from all over the world gathered to work at Maragha in the thirteenth century.

Medicine

In the field of medicine, the

psychotherapists. He believed that some illnesses were psychosomatic, and he sometimes led patients back to recollection of an incident buried in the subconscious in order to explain the present ailment.

In the fourteenth century, when the Great Plague ravaged the world, Ibn Khatib and Ibn Khattim of Granada recognised that it was spread by contagion. In his book *Kitab al-Malik*, Al-Maglusi showed a rudimentary conception of the capillary system; an Arab from Syria, Ibn Al-Nafis, discovered the fundamental principles of pulmonary circulation.

Camphor, cloves, myrrh, syrups, juleps, and rosewater were stocked in Arab *syndriyats* (Pharmacies) centuries ago. Herbal medicine was widely used in the Middle East, and basil, oregano, thyme, fennel, anise, licorice, coriander, rosemary, nutmeg, and cinnamon found their way through Arab pharmacies to European tables.

Architecture

As with astronomy and mathematics, the great purpose of early Arab architecture was to

Greek lighthouse, became the campanile in Europe. One of the most famous examples of this can be seen in the San Marcos Square in Venice.

Designs from the Islamic mosques of Jerusalem, Mecca, Tripoli, Cairo, Damascus, and Constantinople were borrowed in the building of ribbed vaults in Europe. The Arab use of cubical transitional supports under domes was incorporated into the cathedrals and palaces of eleventh and twelfth century Palermo.

Arab styles were elegant and daring. Arabesque designs, calligraphy, and explosions of colour can be seen today in such structures as the Lion Court of the Alhambra Palace in Granada, the Great Mosque of Cordoba, and many of the great medieval religious and civic buildings of Europe.

While we as Westerners are more familiar with the influence of Arab architecture on the Romance countries of Spain, Italy and France, we do not often remember that the Arab empires reached into Eastern Europe and Asia as well. Startling remnants of a once powerful conquest are particularly prevalent in Russia. The brilliant blue tiled dome of the mosque of

and geographical charts were developed by Canaanites who, probably simultaneously with the Egyptians, discovered the Atlantic Ocean. The medieval Arabs improved upon ancient navigational practices with the development of the magnetic needle in the ninth century.

One of the most brilliant geographers of the medieval world was Al-Idrisi, a twelfth century scientist living in Sicily. He was commissioned by the Norman King, Roger II, to compile a world atlas which contained seventy maps. Some of the areas were therefore uncharted. Called *Kitab al-Rujari* (Roger's book), Idrisi's work was considered the best geographical guide of its time.

Ibn Battuta, an Arab, must have been the hardest traveler of his time. He was not a professional geographer, but in his travels by horse, camel and sailboat, he covered over seventy-five thousand miles. His wanderings, over a period of decades at a time, took him to Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, Persia, and central Asia. He spent several years in India, and from there was appointed ambassador to the Emperor of China. After

industries of Europe. Peach, apricot, and loquat trees were transplanted in southern Europe by Arab soldiers. The hardy olive was encouraged to grow in the sandy soil of Greece, Spain, and Sicily.

From India they introduced the cultivation of sugar, and from Egypt they brought cotton to European markets. "May there always be coffee at your house," was their expression, wishing prosperity and the joy of hospitality for their friends. Coffee was *qahwah*, that which gives strength, and derivatives of that name are used today in almost every country of the world. They also perfected the storage of soft fruits to be eaten fresh throughout the year.

Arab horticulture gave the world the fragrant flowers and herbs from which perfumes were extracted. Their walled gardens were for the pleasure of the senses — a pine tree standing green and aromatic in the heart of a garden scented with jasmine; a fountain or artificial pool to delight the eye amidst lavender and laurel; a special rose garden blooming in riotous colour, the roots injected

More beautiful by far

WE ARE intrigued by the ability of Israel to blame everything it dislikes on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Israeli government has made it clear, during its present crackdown on Palestinians in the occupied territories and also within Israel itself, that it felt compelled to move because of what it calls a PLO plan to create upheaval in the occupied areas. One is reminded vividly, and sadly, of the logic of the Nixon years and the United States' involvement in Southeast Asia, when any kind of illegal government action could be justified by the call to "law and order" and the need to fight Communism. The American people triumphed in the end and removed President Nixon from office, and pulled out of Vietnam. That was a good example of humanity triumphing over fear.

The situation in Palestine today is similar. The Israelis will blame everything they fear on the PLO, because they have spent the last 75 years making believe the Palestinian people do not exist, and the PLO is the most dynamic symbol of the reality and durability of the Palestinians. Israeli officials, often holding hands with some of their American colleagues, can only depict the PLO as a monster to be destroyed at all costs, or ignored at least. Of course, this is the politics of people who live in a fantasy world.

The PLO does not tell Palestinians what to do; the opposite is true. The PLO derives its legitimacy and strength from the fact that it represents the common will of Palestinians everywhere. It gives political coherence and focus to the human reality of four million Palestinians. It grows every day. It thrives because of four million beating hearts that love it, and that give it life. It existed before the political reality of Menachem Milson, Saad Haddad, Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig, and is therefore more meaningful than such passers-by. It is stronger, even, than a jelly bean, and more beautiful by far.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Does Cheysson mean it?

AL RA'I: The general strike in the West Bank and Gaza has entered its eleventh day. Our struggling kinfolk have proved that their insistence to defend their Palestinian identity, their existence and national rights is stronger than ever. They have also proved that they are determined to proceed with their struggle to resist the Israeli conspiracies despite the acts of repression imposed upon them by the Israeli occupation authorities.

The situation in the occupied territories will be one of the main subjects which will be discussed by the 10 EEC leaders during their meeting on Monday. French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson has expressed the hope that the EEC states would adopt a stand transcending mere condemnation of the Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza. This is the first statement of its kind to be made by a Western official. This statement, if not changed, means that France wants the European Community to play a responsible role in curbing the grave Israeli violations in the occupied territories. But this new trend remains to be put into practice by the 10 EEC states. This step on their part will certainly show whether this French trend has been declared, for Arab "consumption" or it has been a genuine stand.

It is needless to say that the stand that will be adopted by the EEC leaders on the Israeli acts of aggression will be the touchstone of European intentions towards the Arabs. If the EEC summit were to adopt a stand that would transcend condemnation, as Mr. Cheysson urged, then this would mean the beginning of a very important change which would activate a practical European role. We will just have to wait and see.

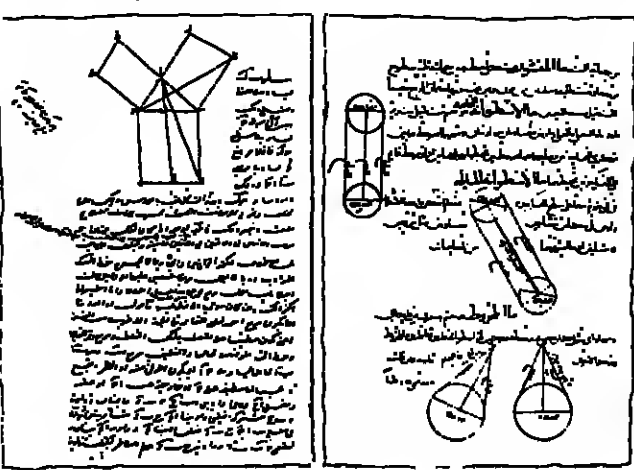
History repeats itself

AL DUSTOUR: all the Palestinian cities and villages have risen against the Israeli occupation. This uprising has restored to Palestine its former image with the only difference that in the past it was the British mandate which used to protect the Zionist settlements while now the Israeli state is oppressing and terrorising the Arabs with no one to protect the Palestinians from the racist Zionist practices.

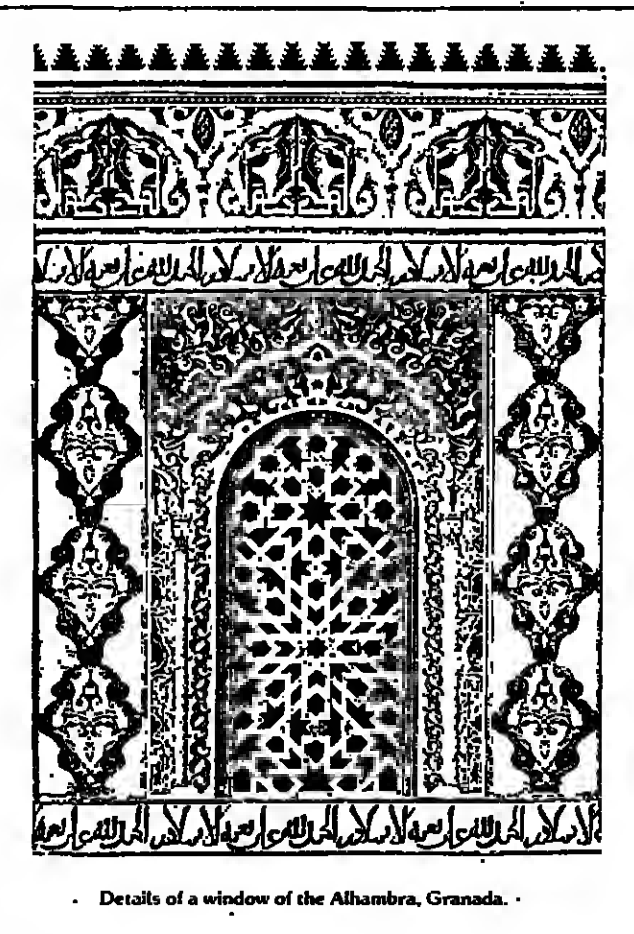
Now, after more than a third of a century of shredding Palestine and after the continuing efforts to obliterate the Palestinian identity and after more than 15 years of the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territories, the Arab inhabitants of the territories occupied in 1948 have risen to join the mass uprising of the West Bank and Gaza. They have proved that all the Zionist schemes to make them abandon and forget their national issue and pan-Arab sense of belonging have failed. Despite all Israeli wars and achievements, the main issue remains to be a conflict inside Palestine between Palestinian Arabs and the invaders who came from every part of the world to be protected by British imperialism, financed by the Western World and supported and provided for by the United States.

The then newly independent Arab states rose to support the Palestinians but the region witnessed unpredictable developments, cracks began to appear and coups began to bubble in the Arab World in the name of Palestine.

The Arab citizen is stunned in these days believing that he is watching a fictitious and absurd play. Now after Israel has declared Jerusalem its eternal capital and has annexed the Syrian Golan Heights where the people have been on a strike for more than six weeks, and after the continuing mass uprising of our people in the occupied territories which acclaimed international interest, the situation has changed from what it was more than a third of a century ago: our people in the occupied territories are fighting and getting killed. They are shouting for help while the Arab Nation is just watching offering them no help except the useless effort being exerted in calling the enemy names.



Pages from Al-Biruni's (973-1048) manuscript on the elements of astronomy (left), and Tabit ibn Qurra's translation of Euclid, 980 A.D.



Details of a window of the Alhambra, Granada.

influence, new words such as orange, sugar, coffee, sofa, satin, and algebra filtered into the languages of Europe and eventually into our own. New discoveries were made in the sciences and arts which improved the life and condition of man, and thousands of Arab contributions have become an integral part of human civilisation.

Mathematics

In mathematics, the Arab *sifr*, or zero, provided new solutions for complicated mathematical problems. The Arabic numeral — an improvement on the original Hindu concept — and the Arab decimal system facilitated the course of science. The Arabs invented and developed algebra and made great strides in trigonometry. Al-Khwarizmi, credited with the founding of algebra, was inspired by the need to find a more accurate and comprehensive method of ensuring precise land divisions so that the Koran could be carefully obeyed in the laws of inheritance. The writings of Leonardo da Vinci, Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa, and Master Jacob of Florence show the Arab influence on mathematical studies in European universities. The reform of the calendar, with a margin of error of only one day in five thousand years, was also a contribution of Arab intellect.

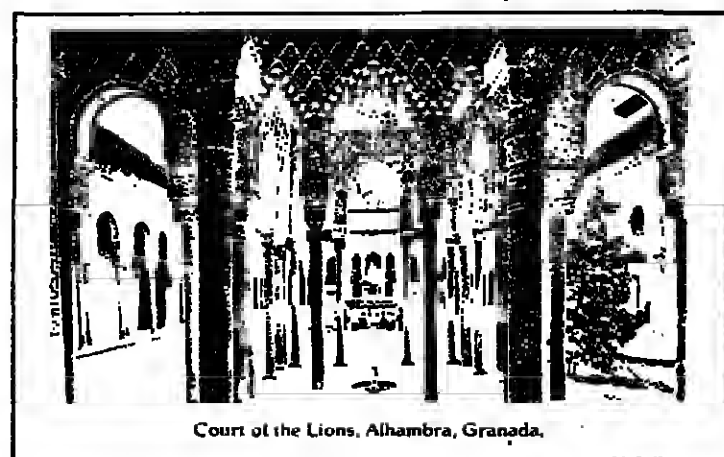
Astronomy

Like algebra, the astrolabe was improved with religion in mind. It was used to chart the precise time of sunrises and sunsets, and to determine the period for fasting during the month of Ramadan. Arab astronomers of the Middle Ages compiled astronomical

Arabs improved upon the healing arts of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Al-Razi, a medical encyclopedist of the ninth century, was an authority on contagion. Among his many volumes of medical surveys, perhaps, the most famous is the *Kitab Al-Mansuri*. It was used in Europe until the sixteenth century. Al-Razi was the first to diagnose smallpox and measles, to associate these diseases and others with human contamination and contagion, to introduce such remedies as mercurial ointment, and to use animal gut for sutures.

The famous scientist-philosopher known in Europe as Avicenna was Ibn Sina, an Arab. He was the greatest writer of medicine in the Middle Ages, and his Canon was required reading throughout Europe until the seventeenth century. Avicenna did pioneer work in mental health, and was a forerunner of today's



Court of the Lions, Alhambra, Granada.

Much like America today, the Arab World of the seventh to the thirteenth centuries was a great cosmopolitan civilisation. It was an enormous unifying enterprise, one which joined the peoples of Spain and North Africa in the West with the peoples of the ancient lands of Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia in the east.

It was the rapid expansion of Islam that initially brought this empire together. Alliances were made, trade routes were opened, lands and people were welded into a new force. Islam provided the dynamism, but it was the Arabic language which provided the bond that held it together. Islam spread to lands more distant than North Africa and the fertile crescent, but it was in this area that a common Arab culture emerged.

To be Arab, then as now, was not to come from a particular race or lineage. To be Arab, like American, was (and is) a civilisational and a cultural trait rather than a racial mark. To be Arab meant to be from the Arabic-speaking world — a world of common traditions, customs and values — shaped by a single and unifying language.

The Arab civilisation brought together Muslims, Christians and Jews. It unified Arabians, Africans, Berbers, Egyptians, and the descendants of the Phoenicians, Canaanites, and many other peoples. This great "melting pot" was not without tensions, to be sure, but it was precisely the tension of this mixing and meeting of peoples that produced the vibrant and dynamic new civilisation, the remarkable advances of which we outline in this ADC Issues.

Arab-Americans are proud of the role which our antecedents played in the development of human civilisation. The contributions made by our people did not end with the decline of the Arab Empire in the thirteenth century; they continue to be made today. An account of the modern contributions of persons of Arabic-speaking descent — such as Danny Thomas, Ralph Nader, Helen Thomas, Dr. Michael Bakay and James Abourezk — will be the subject of a future ADC Issues.

— James Zogby

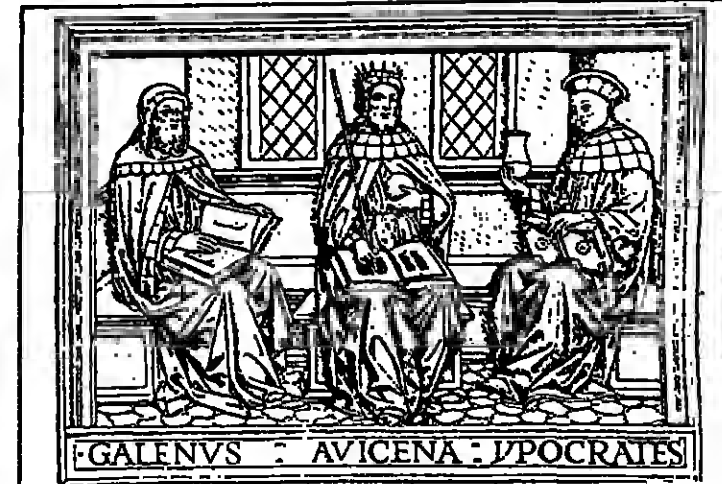
glorify Islam. Architects devoted their skills primarily to the building of mosques and mausoleums. They borrowed the horseshoe arch from the Romans, developed it into their own unique style, and made it an example for the architecture of Europe. The Great Mosque of Damascus, built in the early eighth century, is a beautiful demonstration of the use of the horseshoe arch. The mosque of Ibn Tulun in Cairo, with its pointed arches, was the inspiration behind the building of many magnificent cathedrals in Europe.

Arab cusp, trefoil, and ogee arches provided models for the Tudor arch such as those used in the cathedrals of Wells in England and Chartres in France. The Muslim minaret, itself inspired by the

Bibi Khanum, Timur's (Tamerlane) favourite wife, catches the visitor's eye in Samarkand. Here, as well as in the complex of tombs called Shahi-Zinda (the living prince), much of the old beauty is being returned to its former elegance through restoration.

Navigation and geography

The world's earliest navigational



Galenus, Avicenna and Hippocrates, the great physicians of antiquity, as they appeared in a 16th-century medical book.

China, he toured all of North Africa and many places in western Africa. Ibn Battuta's book, *Rihla* (Journey), is filled with information on the politics, social conditions, and economics of the places he visited.

A twenty-five year-old Arab, captured by Italian pirates in 1520, has received much attention in the West. He was Hassan Al-Wazzan, who became a protégé of Pope Leo X. Leo persuaded the young man to become a Christian, gave him his own name, and later convinced him to write an account of his travels on the then almost unknown African continent. Hassan became Leo Africanus and his book was translated into several European languages. For nearly two hundred years, Leo Africanus was read as the most authoritative source on Africa.

It should also be remembered that in the fifteenth century Vasco da Gama, exploring the east coast of Africa near Malindi, was guided by an Arab pilot who used maps never before seen by Europeans. The pilot's name was Ahmed Ibn Majid.

Horticulture

They were guided by the words attributed to the Prophet: "Whoever bringeth the dead land to life... for him is reward therein." They were pioneers in botany. In the twelfth century an outstanding reference work, *Al-Filah* by Ibn Al-Awam, described more than five hundred different plants and methods of grafting, soil conditioning, and curing of diseased vines and trees.

The Arab contributions to food production are legion. They were able to graft a single vine so that it would bear grapes in different colours, and their vineyards were responsible for the future wine

with saffron to produce yellow, and indigo to produce blue; vines and trees injected with perfumes in the autumn flooding the air with fragrance in the spring; a weeping willow dipping gracefully into the middle of a clear lake; arbors and pergolas constructed where streams of water could bubble through them, cooling the air and giving relief from the heat of the desert. Mimosa and wild cherry lavished colour against stone walls, and cypress grew tall, close and straight, bordering alleyways to obliterate from view all that was not pleasing.

Bulb flowers were already in a highly hybridised and cultivated state when the Crusaders carried them home from Palestine to western Europe toward the end of the centuries of Arab power. Rice, sesame, pepper, ginger, cloves, melons and shallots, as well as dates, figs, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, were introduced into European cuisine via the Crusaders and the trade caravans of Eastern merchants.

The women of Europe borrowed from the cosmetics first prepared by the Egyptians, Syrians, and Phoenicians. Some of these included lipsticks, nail polishes, eye shadows, eye liners (*kohl*), perfumes and powders hair dyes (*henna*), body lotions and oils, and even wigs. A symbol of the vanity of the medieval ladies of European courts was the high-peaked, pointed cap with its trailing veil of silk. This fashion of Jerusalem was called the *toniour*, and noble ladies of both the East and Europe vied with each other on the height of the *toniour* and the elegance of the fabrics used in the design of the face-framing millinery.

Much of our contemporary jewelry is a result of inspiration from adornments of the ancient and medieval Arabs, and the highly prized squash blossom design was once on the uniform button worn by Spanish conquistadors.

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SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

How to use a backboard

By Maureen Stalla

BJORN BORG. Billie Jean King and Arthur Ashe owe a great deal of their success to their garage doors. Indeed a backboard is an excellent practice device. My coach often told me not to come to him for my lesson until I had hit one hundred balls non-stop against the wall.

The backboard should not be used carelessly by beginners. At this stage, stroke technique is of primary importance and the ball rebounds too fast for the student to concentrate properly on his backswing, ball contact and finish. Beginners should drop and hit to the board, check their stroke; weight transfer and follow-through, catch the ball and repeat.

Intermediate and advanced players can find their rhythm, footwork, and consistency with a board. Stand a distance from the board where you can hit the ball after one bounce. Start off by hitting one stroke, forehands, at the same pace. Remember, the board won't miss. If you slam the ball at it, it will be slammed back at you and your rhythm will be thrown off. Make smooth, even, identical strokes. Then start hitting at angles so that you hit backhands and forehands alternately. Be aware of your footwork and be sure your racket is back well before you reach the ball.

To practise your volley, stand 4 metres from the board and try to keep any ball from getting past you. Move back one metre for your low volleys and half volleys. Your stroke should be a firm, block with perhaps a little slice on it.

After volleys, play points, serve the ball, be sure to clear the net line by about 30 centimetres, hit the rebounding ground stroke, and come in to volley. Play a set against the board. If you hit the ball over the net line 5 times in a row, you win the point.

One can make a great deal of progress by practising against a board. But it must be done with acute awareness of what you are trying to accomplish. The board is steady, reliable and dam good, if a bit lacking in personality.

Ethiopian Tura upstages compatriots in Five Mills cross country race

SAN VITTORE OLONA, Italy (R) — Ethiopia's Eshetu Tura upstaged his more famous compatriots Mohammed Kedir and Miruts Yifter to win the Five Mills cross country race Sunday.

Tura, 32, finished the 9.5 kms course, which gained its name from the five water mills marking the route when the race began 50 years ago in exactly 30 minutes, beating Italy's Alberto Cova by two seconds.

Kedir, widely expected to repeat his success in last Sunday's World Cross Country Championship in Rome, was pushed into fourth place by Britain's Mike

McLeod, and Yifter trailed in 10th, almost a minute behind the leaders.

Cova led the field for much of the race, beating off challenges from East Germany's Werner Schildhauer on the first lap, New Zealander Rod Dixon on the second, and Kedir at the end of the third.

But Tura forced his way to the front on the last lap and clung on tenaciously to take the title.

The women's event was a re-run of last year's race, Norway's Grete Waitz finishing 32 seconds ahead of Italy's Agnese Possamai with Dianne Rodger of New Zealand third.

Antognoni returns to soccer

ROME (R) — Italian soccer international Giancarlo Antognoni, who had to be given heart massage on the pitch after fracturing his skull in a match in November, made his comeback for club side Fiorentina Monday.

Antognoni, capped 58 times, was injured in a clash with Genoa goalkeeper Silvano Martina during an Italian League match.

TIME

The World News Magazine

ARMANI: King of the Italian Alps (cover story)

Victory for the Centre: Roy Jenkins wins a Scottish seat for the Social Democrats.

Gaga for Goethe: Germans celebrate their greatest literary giant.

Turmoil on the West Bank: The troubles nearly bring down Begin.

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U.S. wins world wrestling

TOLEDO, Ohio (R) — The United States won the World Cup freestyle wrestling team tournament here Sunday night when disputed disqualification gave them a 6-4 triumph over the Soviet Union.

The Americans finished with eight points, the Soviet Union, the title holders, were second with six. Canada were third with four, followed by South Korea with two and Africa with none.

In Sunday's other matches, Canada beat South Korea 8-2 and defeated Africa 10-0.

After the Americans suffered two defeats in beating Canada on Saturday, the Soviet Union nee-

ded only to draw 5-5 with the U.S. team to win the cup.

The 100 kg contest, with the Americans leading 5-3, proved decisive, the Soviet wrestler Magomedov being disqualified for lack of aggression.

It was a controversial decision with referee Rick Tucci of the United States, mat chairman Mario Saletnig of Canada and Ion Corneanu of Romania voting for the disqualification. Mat judge Alexandre Medved of the Soviet Union voted against it.

Medved and Soviet coach Ivan Yarygin protested vehemently, but the decision was upheld.

British Everest expedition establishes base camp

PEKING (R) — A British expedition planning to conquer Mount Everest by the unclimbed east-northeast ridge has established base camp at the bottom of the east Rongbuk Glacier, the team said in a telex message received here Monday.

They said the camp was situated on bleak, wind-swept gravel and that the face of the ridge could be seen towering at the head of the glacier seven kilometres to the south.

The temperature at base camp sometimes reached minus 26 centigrade and was 5,200 metres above sea level, they added.

The six-man team led by Chris Bonington is the first British expedition to attempt the mountain from the Chinese side since 1938.

A Japanese team conquered the world's highest peak from Tibet in 1980 and Italian mountaineer Reinhold Messner climbed it solo in the same year, also from the Chinese side.

Bonington said in Peking last month that the most awesome problem in their assault consisted of several tooth-like rock towers, the tallest about 60 metres high.

In Kathmandu, the Nepalese tourism ministry said Monday the first Soviet expedition to Mount Everest had established three camps despite fierce winds.

The 20-member team plans to pioneer a new route up the southwest face to scale the 8,848-metre high peak from the Nepalese side.

A radio report received from the Nepalese ministry's liaison officer with the Soviet expedition said that its base camp site at 5,300 metres was reached on March 16.

The ministry said the highest camp was set at 6,500 metres on March 22. The same night it was struck by fierce winds which blew away several tents, but no one was injured and the camp has been restored.

Khan moves to British Open squash title

LONDON (R) — Jahangir Khan of Pakistan opened his bid to add the vacant British Open squash title to his world crown with a comfortable 9-4, 9-1, 9-4 victory over Mohammad Ali Soamee of Egypt Monday.

Jahangir, 18, unbeaten at any level since Australian Geoff Hunt defeated him in last year's final, is expected to romp through the 11-day tournament with the minimum of difficulty.

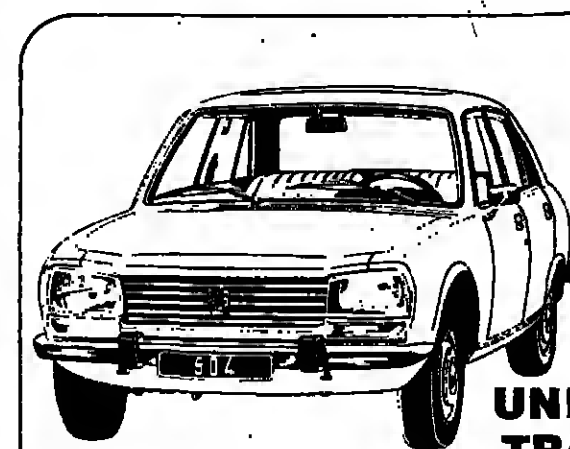
In fact, his task was made even simpler when eight-time winner Hunt—beaten in straight games by Jahangir last Wednesday— withdrew Monday because of back trouble.

Hunt's absence has left Jahangir's fourth seeded compatriot Hiddy Jahan with a chance of reaching the final for the first time.

Jahangir will establish two landmarks if he takes the title. He will become the youngest victor and will also record the first instance of a former winner's son becoming champion. His father Roshan Khan won in 1957.

Gogi Alauddin of Pakistan, seeded 14, beat former top ama-

teur Kevin Shawcross of Australia 9-2, 9-5, 9-1 and Mohibullah Khan—like Alauddin twice British amateur champion—eliminated New Zealander Chris Caird 9-0, 9-1, 9-4.



504

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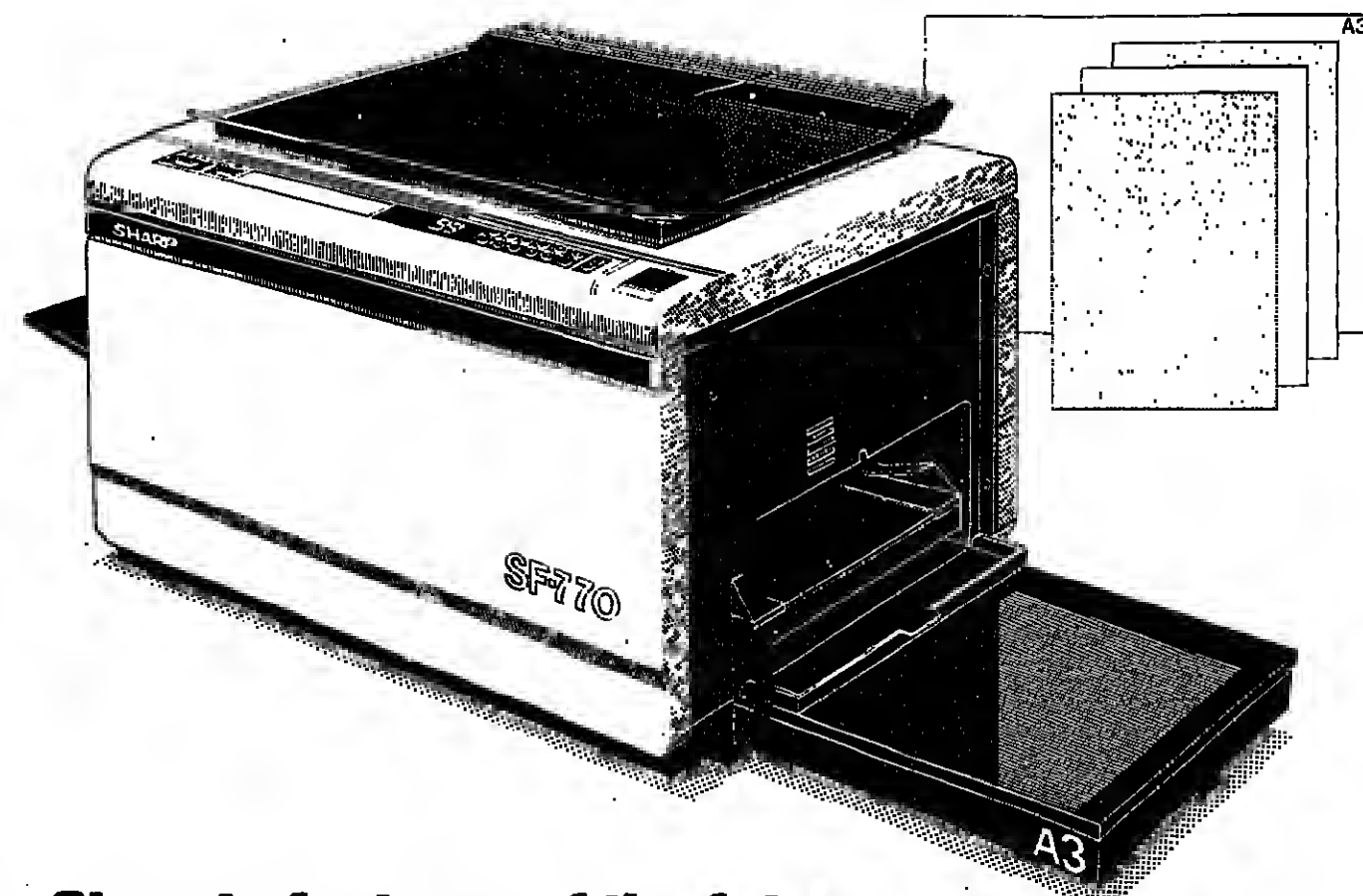
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SSANGYONG CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. — AMMAN BRANCH
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1981

ASSETS	JD	Fils	JD	Fils	LIABILITIES	JD	Fils	JD	Fils
FIXED ASSETS					CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Equipment and machinery	558632	513			Accounts payable	90195	174	93116	174
Less accumulated depreciation	136030	797	422601	716	Bills payable	2921	000		
Vehicles	114856	024			Banks overdrafts			6734104	097
Less accumulated depreciation	40532	228	74323	798	Downpayment Shabsough project			190912	207
Tools, fittings and wood	212256	009			Head office account (SEOUL)			1295005	713
Less accumulated depreciation	11158	579	201097	430	Registered capital in Jordan			10000	000
Furniture	93472	248							
Less accumulated depreciation	20648	422	72823	824					
Camp construction	109914	519							
Less accumulated depreciation	90362	938	19551	581					
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS			790398	349					
CURRENT ASSETS									
Cash in hand	535	771							
Bills receivable	76000	000							
Accounts receivable	1557596	582							
Advances and prepayments	150877	536							
Goods in transit	2405851	862							
Material inventory	1376788	359							
Retention money	779298	387							
Deposits	10765	000	6357713	497					
GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT									
Losses from previous years	709066	575							
Add: Loss for the year 1981	465959	770	1175026	345					
			8323138	191					
								8323138	191

The attached notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.

Amman, March 22, 1982

FINANCE MANAGER

GENERAL MANAGER

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of SSANGYONG CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., Amman Branch (foreign limited company) as at 31st December, 1981, and the related profit and loss account for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the books and vouchers of the company and to the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss account present fairly the financial position of SSANGYONG CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., Amman Branch, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Amman, March 22, 1982

BAWAB & CO.
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS
AMMAN

Camel breeding in Somalia: Way of living for thousands

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

HILWE WELL, Somalia — They groan and they moan, they belch and they bellow, they whine and grunt as they try to edge their way past stick-wielding handlers to the trough, surrounded by a sea of camels.

Two or three times a month, up to 1,500 camels converge on this desert well north of Mogadishu, one of scores of similar watering holes in Somalia, the world's number one camel country.

There are more camels here than people, and more camels than anywhere else in the world. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the estimated 5.4 million camels in Somalia account for roughly a third of the global camel population.

"Look at them," said camel handler Mohammed Haidar, pointing his stick to the heaving, noisy mass of beasts waiting their turn to drink up to 90 litres (25 gallons) in one go. "Finer animals you cannot find."

Somalia is one of only two countries in Africa (the other is Mauritania) where nomads account for the majority of the population, and Somali nomads still operate what a foreign expert described as "the camel standard," as opposed to the gold standard.

Although paper money is widely

in use, a man's status is still measured by the number and quality of his camels. The exchange of gifts which seals a marriage is conducted in the medium of camels. And despite efforts to outlaw the practice, blood compensation when a man is killed is often rated in camels.

Camels supply all the needs of the nomad, from the rich milk that frequently forms the mainstay of his diet to the hide used for sandals to protect his feet on the long treks across the heat-seared plains and deserts of Somalia.

"Camels are necessary for our way of life," said Hassan Jama, the head of a nomad family of 18 camped by Hilwe Well. "Nothing can replace them. Now, camels are even more valuable than before, because we have had had, hard years."

A succession of droughts has cut into the grazing land available to Somalia's nomadic majority and driven up demand for camels. "Sheep and cattle and goat must stay near wells," said Hassan. "Camels can forage far away."

A healthy bull camel, weighing about 500 kilograms, now changes hands at around 6,000 Somali shillings (\$1,000 at the commercial rate of exchange), and a pregnant female goes for about 8,000.

Opinion is divided on how long camels can actually go without water, and tales of their hardness appear to be the desert equivalent of fishermen's stories.

"I once knew a camel which did not drink for 40 days," said one of the handlers at the well, "and it was still strong when it finally came to a well" another camel man nodded. "Yes, this is possible."

Zoologists disagree. They say the dromedary, the one-humped camel of Africa and the Arabian peninsula, can do without water for 18 to 20 days depending on the moisture content of its fodder and the temperature. Rarely do beasts survive longer dry spells.

But there is agreement that camels neither store water in their humps nor in the so-called "water cells" of the stomach. Zoologists cite three main reasons for the camel's suitability to desert conditions.

Camels, the scientists say, conserve body water by excreting less urine than other mammals. Camels can adjust their body temperature, allowing it to rise a few degrees during the hot day and fall again in the coolness of the night.

Most mammals maintain a body temperature of 38 Centigrade (100 F.) through a cooling process perspiring and evaporation of water from the lungs — which results in a loss of body water. The camel does not begin to perspire until its body temperature reaches 41 Centigrade (106 F.).

With water lost through perspiring, the blood of almost all mammals thickens in the absence of drinking water. In the camel, water lost from the blood is replaced by water from other tissues,

maintaining the normal blood volume for a longer period and allowing the cooling process to continue.

Camelmen are convinced that their beasts are superior to other animals without resorting to scientific data for proof. "Camel's milk is better than cow's milk," said Hassan. "Richer, more nourishing."

Camel's milk is indeed so rich that it forms lumps in tea, and its content of minerals and Vitamin C is said to be unusually high. The importance Somalis place on their camels is reflected by the fact that herding them is man's work, while other animals are left to the care of women.

Unlike Arabs, Somalis do not ride their camels, using them solely for the transport of their belongings, as breeding animals, or as a source of milk and meat. The government has outlawed the export of female camels.

Nomads say that females are easier to handle than male camels though both are liable to fits of rage and displays of bad temper. The sight of a handler approaching with a harness and a load occasionally prompts a camel to spit its cud into the man's face.

Loading a string of camels produces a cacophony of protest, from deep groans to a sound resembling an enormous hiccup.

A healthy camel in its prime — they have a life span of 30 to 45 years — can carry some 250 kilograms 30 kilometres a day over terrain which would defeat any form of motorised transport.

In the foreseeable future, Somalia is unlikely to follow the example of Saudi Arabia, where four-wheel-drive vehicles have replaced camels as the chief means of desert transport.

"There isn't enough money here, and very little petrol," said a U.N. official. "And besides, you can't eat your Toyota wheo there is a drought."



'Three Wise Men' sing carols

STUTTGART (DaD) — Well over 200,000 boys and girls in the Federal Republic of Germany sang Epiphany carols in the New Year to raise funds for charity. Carol singers in the guise of the Three Wise Men (photo above) are a Roman Catholic tradition revived 25 years ago to help children in need in the Third World.

Twenty-five years ago DM25,000 were raised. Last year's total was DM10.8m. Well over DM11 million will have been collected this time. Kidnabam was this year's slogan. It means 'family' in Malayalam and refers to the community work sponsored in 42 villages in Kerala, India.

Community centres staffed by social workers are planned. So are food programmes and vocational training schemes to enable the villages to fend for themselves.

(Photo: DaD)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ J94
♦ 65
♦ KJ9
♦ A10875
WEST
♦ Q1053
♦ J108
♦ 62
♦ QJ62
EAST
♦ 872
♦ Q2
♦ AQ108753
♦ 9

SOUTH
♦ AK6
♦ AK9743
♦ 4
♦ K43
The bidding:
East South West North
3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass Pass
Pass
Opening lead: Six of ♠.

When an expert makes those seemingly amazing plays, he often does not really know the lie of the cards. He has simply analyzed the hand, decided on his priorities and adopted a line that will serve his purpose.

East's preempt left South with a difficult bid to make. His values suggested a takeout double, but he was not sure that he would be able to handle the subsequent auction. So he chose a jump to four hearts, even though his suit was a trifle weak for that action. With a goodly part of his values in the enemy suit, North was not constrained to move.

West led his top diamond.

East won the ten and made the excellent shift to a spade. When declarer won the king, he realized that he was in danger of losing a trick in each suit. He could avoid that by establishing the club suit for a spade discard.

To accomplish that goal, he had to guard against two things — East gaining the lead before the clubs were established, and an early club ruff. That meant that he had to draw trumps and hope that West had the long trump — not unlikely in view of East's preempt.

After winning the spade, declarer played ace, king and another heart. He was delighted to find that the suit split 3-2 and that it was indeed West who had held three trumps. Had West continued to attack spades, declarer intended putting up dummy's jack, so West was forced to exit with another suit. He selected his remaining diamond, and declarer ruffed.

Now clubs had to be set up. Declarer cashed the king and led a low club. Had West followed low to the second club, declarer would have inserted the ten from dummy — if East had a second club it meant that the suit had broken and declarer would obtain his spade discard. But West made the fine play of splitting his honors. Declarer had an elegant ruff — he allowed West to win the jack! When East showed out on this trick, declarer had a marked finesse in clubs to bring in the suit, and his spade loser vanished.

False or not, alarms still hang around Three Mile

By Rick Kirkpatrick
The Associated Press

MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania — THREE YEARS AFTER the accident at Three Mile Island, there still isn't enough money to clean up the nuclear power plant. People who live nearby are still frightened and angry about the slow pace of recovery.

The U.S. Congress is considering legislation to make money available to repair the damaged power plant, but the prospects are not good. And meanwhile, most major goals in the \$1 billion cleanup are more than a year away.

"That thing over there is still cooking," said Florence Kerns, who works in a country store near the plant's gate. "I'm always afraid every time the sirens go off... I just wish they'd get it cleaned up."

Beryl and Lewis Young, who live in a mobile home on a hill overlooking the plant, also worry they hear the sirens wail and loudspeakers crackle at the plant. Some are drills. Some are not. Three low-level emergencies have been declared at the plant since January, with the latest coming just last week. New small leaks have developed in the cooling system, but officials have said they posed no danger.

"Nobody comes up here and tells us whether we should grab our stuff and go," said Mrs. Young. "They say there's nothing down there that can happen, but who knows what's down there?"

The plant's owner, General Public Utilities (GPU), Corp., has struggled financially since the accident, the worst at a U.S. commercial reactor. GPU says it could be forced into bankruptcy if it doesn't get help to pay for the decontamination.

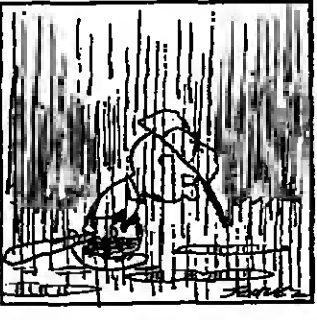
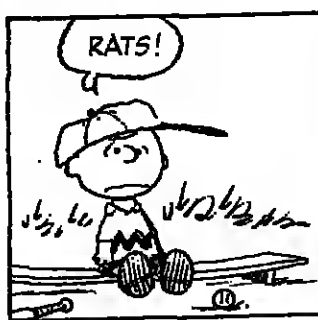
It also says its needs to restart the undamaged Unit 1 reactor on the island to pay its share of the cleanup but a court suit and a still uncharted steam tube problem have delayed the unit's reopening by six months to a year.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

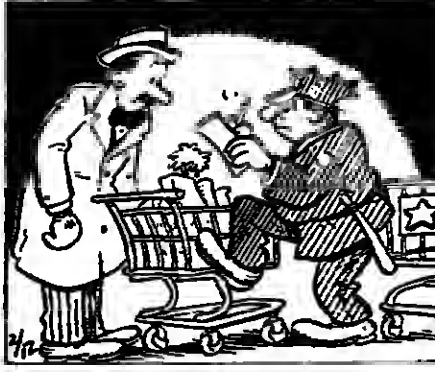


"I'm afraid Stanley came this way... some bark is missing and those look like his teeth!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAR. 30, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is advisable that you carefully consider the tasks facing you and that you make plans to gain your most cherished aims. Take positive steps to overcome obstacles.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) First consult with a trusted adviser and then come to a better agreement with associates. Strive for true rapport.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Look to good friends for the help you need to gain personal aims. Show that you have a cooperative spirit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Listening to the recommendations of officials is wise today. Take no risks where your reputation is concerned.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have new ideas and plans in mind that require more study before putting them in operation. Be wise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have several ways of solving certain matters, so be sure to pick the right one. Try to please loved one more.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put your views across to associates and reach a better understanding. Strive to make the future brighter for all.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make definite plans to improve your environment since it has long been on your mind. Avoid the expenditure of too much money.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more precise in the handling of an important financial matter and avoid possible trouble later. Safeguard your health.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Home and close ties need more attention now, so be willing to spend more time on just that. Be logical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good day to garner that data you need at the right sources, so get an early start. Think along optimistic lines.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal time to go after personal goals since you can gain them very easily now. Take time for pleasure tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Cultivate a friendship with one who can help you advance in career matters. Be sure not to lose your temper with anyone.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who is imaginative and inventive, so permit your progeny to work out ideas that could bring fame and fortune upon reaching maturity. Teach to live on the highest moral plane that is possible.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

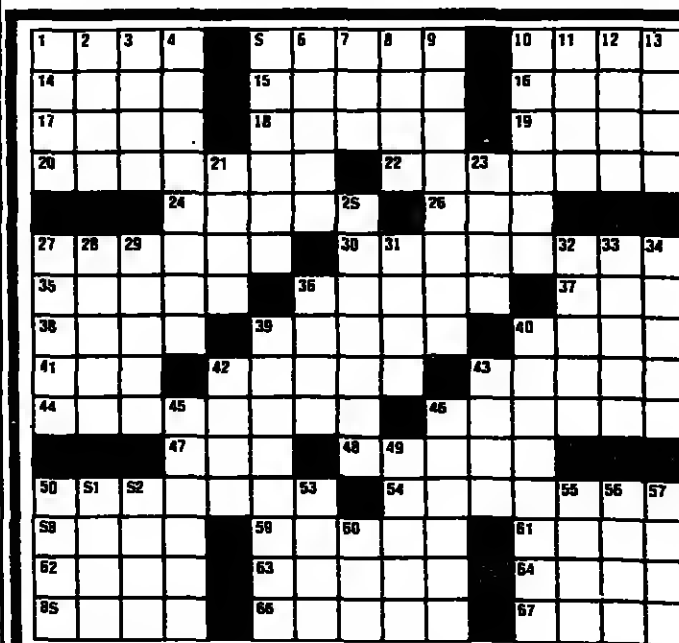
THE Daily Crossword By Margaret V. Judah

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 For | 30 Fender | 46 More | 11 Small case |
| 5 Heat almost | 35 Greek | 47 Ancient | 12 Make cake |
| 10 Social | 36 Chip | 48 Steelhead | 13 Mulligan's |
| 14 neophytes | 37 Former | 50 Mean Queen | 21 Windward's |
| 15 Soil: pret. | 38 Chinese | 54 Heart part | 23 Huron's |
| 16 Coup d' | 39 Guns the | 59 — the bud | 25 Lotliet |
| 17 Complete | 40 engine | 61 Spoken | 27 Cancel |
| 18 delect | 41 Epsom or | 62 Passport | 28 Dunne |
| 19 Rose | 42 smelling | 63 endorsement | 29 for one |
| 20 absence | 43 Small coin | 64 Augmenting | 29 It's a long |
| 21 Skywalker | 44 French | 65 Nick and — | 31 They've |
| 22 Get set | 45 article | 66 Cigar and | 31 nine lives |
| 23 Advance | 46 Lessens | 67 Far from | 32 Rectify |
| 24 glance | 47 Samba or | 68 conga | 33 John — |
| 25 Intelligent | 48 conga | 69 bright | 34 Garner |
| 26 Rage | 49 Shorts, of | 70 Dive or | 35 Bearar |
| 27 Backslid | 50 sorts | 71 song | 36 — Morgan |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

QUIET TIGER SWA
UNDO HILLS LORD
TYTEM FIDUCIE ELIAN
DISABIE FIDUCIE FRO
UPHORIA SWING
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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URPPE
LONBE
NASTEF
PHORTY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: O O O O O O IN THE O O O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY HOIST ASTRAY BAKERY
Answer: Might be a current sensation—A SHOCK

WORLD

Honecker assures Polish leader of 'full understanding'

E. Berlin greets Jaruzelski, pledges support for policies

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany on Monday welcomed Poland's military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in a huge display of support for his martial law policies.

Almost the entire ruling politburo, including head of state Erich Honecker, Prime Minister Willi Stoph, Defence Minister Gen. Heinz Hoffmann and trade union boss Harry Tisch, greeted Gen. Jaruzelski at the airport.

Thousands of police and plainclothes state security men guarded the 25-kilometre route through the city, which was lined by flag-waving factory workers and schoolchildren.

Gen. Jaruzelski visited Moscow at the beginning of this month and is due to go to Prague soon in what appears to be a tour to show his allies that Poland is safely back in the Communist fold.

Red banners, displayed in quantities unseen in East Berlin for some years, carried slogans declaring "By the side of the USSR

for the preservation of peace" and "Together for anti-imperialist solidarity."

During talks in East Berlin's Communist Party central committee building, Mr. Honecker told Gen. Jaruzelski the imposition of martial law in Poland had his "full understanding", exactly the phrase used by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev when the general visited Moscow.

The official East German news agency ADN reported that in the talks Mr. Honecker said martial law had been necessary in view of the acute danger to socialism posed by counter-revolution.

He said East Germany would continue as before to support all true Polish patriots and Communists in their difficult struggle to strengthen the Communist

order in the country.

Gen. Jaruzelski was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and a cross section of military and party officials including Deputy Defence Minister Jozef Baryla, leading economist Jan Glowczyk and former member of the Solidarity free trade union Zofia Grzyh.

Mrs. Grzyh, a former shoe factory worker, was elected to the politburo last summer and later quit the union accusing it of turning anti-Communist. She is not regarded as an influential figure.

Gen. Jaruzelski's programme included wreath-laying at East Berlin's memorial on Unter den Linden and at the Polish and Soviet war memorials.

The official Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland recalled that as leader of a reconnaissance unit in the Soviet-backed Polish army in 1945 Gen. Jaruzelski took part in the liberation of Berlin from the Nazis.



Pope receives Barre

Pope John Paul II (right) receives Somalia President Mohamed Siad Barre in the Vatican Monday on a private audience (A.P. wirephoto)

Reagan to air comments on Soviet nuclear offer

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will make a statement on a Soviet call for a nuclear weapons freeze when he holds a press conference later this week, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Sunday.

Mr. Haig told questioners in a televised interview that he could not reveal details of what Mr. Reagan would say. He added however that the administration had already made clear it regarded the call by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev as "neither a freeze nor an acceptable proposal."

Mr. Brezhnev earlier this month announced a freeze on Soviet medium-range missile deployments in Europe and called for Western European allies to halt plans to deploy new missiles.

In another area of U.S.-Soviet relations, Mr. Haig said Western allies were now concentrating on cutting back credit terms to the Soviet Union and Poland in their efforts to force an easing by the Polish government of martial law.

He said Assistant Secretary of State James Buckley had recently visited West European capitals to coordinate plans on future credits to Eastern Europe.

Chinese purges get under way

PEKING (A.P.) — China has launched a purge of its 39 million-member Communist Party and is expelling those who still follow the radical "Gang of Four" instead of the pragmatist policies of top leader Deng Xiaoping, press reports here say.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily on Monday reported four expulsions of radicals in Tianjin and said: "Those who have sneaked into the party should be resolutely purged in order to ensure political purity at various levels and ensure the party's line and policies are carried out smoothly."

The report and commentary on the front page of China's leading newspaper was the clear indication that a long rumoured purge already was under way.

On Saturday, Chinese sources also told reporters that the Communist Party has started re-educating 20 million party members who joined during the Cultural Revolution and will purge those who commit economic crimes.

The scope of the purge is not known but could reach tens of thousands. Many would be eliminated anyhow under the current government streamlining.

The People's Daily said Monday "Three categories of persons should be removed from leading organisations at various levels."

They are those who followed the radical Gang of Four and rose to power during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, those who engaged in "beating, smashing and looting" and other criminal acts during the Cultural Revolution, and those "who are boycotting the line, principles and policies of the party" since it embarked on a course of economic liberalisation and de-Maoification in December 1978.

U.S. will remain Pacific power, Weinberger says

SEOUL (R) — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Monday that the United States was ready to meet an increased Communist threat in the Pacific area by raising its own military strength and that of South Korea.

Combined U.S.-South Korean military strength was adequate to counter the threat from North Korea, but North Korean and Soviet strength was increasing, he claimed.

Noting that the United States was planning a \$1.600 billion arms build-up over the next five years, Mr. Weinberger said America had made it clear that it intended to remain a Pacific power.

He also said that South Korea could use more U.S. aid.

The defence secretary, on a three-country trip to Asia, made his remarks at a lecture and expanded on them to reporters accompanying him on his trip.

He said in his lecture, one of a series marking the 100th anniversary of U.S.-Korean ties, that the United States had been committed to South Korea's security since the end of World War Two.

"The United States has an unwavering commitment to render prompt and effective assistance to repel armed invasion of the Republic of Korea," he said.

But the threat had become more formidable in recent years, with the Soviet Union embarking on a more aggressive foreign policy and North Korea increasing its military strength, he said.

Mr. Weinberger cited the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, pressure to put on Poland to impose martial law and its policies in such places as El Salvador and Angola through surrogate forces, most often Cuba.

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Haig says Sinai pullout should unlock autonomy talks

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai next month should open the way to progress in the talks over Palestinian autonomy. Speaking in a television interview, Mr. Haig also said he did not believe Israel's recent actions in the occupied West Bank, including the dismissal of three Arab mayors, was a move toward annexation of the area. He added that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had pledged to honour provisions of the Camp David accords, setting a period of five years to resolve the status of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Begin says autonomy plan 'generous'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin told Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street Monday that Israel would never agree to a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank, which would leave Israel "less than the boundaries of one Australian sheep ranch." But Mr. Begin reaffirmed Israel's commitment to the Camp David autonomy plan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying no "religious or ethnic minority ever got such a generous offer," a spokesman for the premier said. Mr. Street was quoted as saying Australia and Israel had no "major" policy differences and the "only differences were of focus."

Israel Television comes under attack for interviewing Palestinian mayors

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has again bitterly attacked Israel's state television, this time for broadcasting interviews with two prominent Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank. Relations between the government and the national network, which is financed by state and subscriber funds, appeared to reach a new low as Mr. Begin and his ministers launched a concerted attack on the media at a cabinet meeting Sunday. Mr. Begin accused Joseph Lapid, head of the broadcasting authority, of giving Israel's "enemies" a propaganda platform. He was quoted by Israeli newspapers as saying one of the mayors, Basam Shaka'a of Nablus, was "an enemy of Israel," while the other, Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, was "a Nazi."

Saudi falcon found dead in Sinai

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — An Israeli biologist recently found dead a hunting falcon of the Saudi royal family near the town of Ophira, at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula. The biologist said Monday that rings on the bird's claws showed it belonged to the son of King Khalid. He said the falcon apparently broke away from its keeper, but said there was no way of knowing if the bird flew the nearly 1,600 kilometres from Riyadh to southern Sinai. "But they have tremendous flying power," he said. "It could have flown that distance with no problem at all."

Bomb explodes outside shop in Rome

ROME (R) — Anti-terrorist police are investigating a bomb which exploded outside a clothes shop run by a Libyan in central Rome, shattering nearby windows but injuring no one, police said Sunday night, contained at least half a kilogramme of high explosive and caused extensive damage to the shop front. They gave no motive for the attack, which follows a series of interethnic Libyan murders here in recent years. But after questioning the shop's Italian-Jewish owner, police said a political motive for the bomb attack was unlikely. There was no apparent connection with another, unexploded, bomb found in front of an office of Israel's national airline El Al in central Rome, they said.

Pretoria's spy ring bust in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY (R) — The Zimbabwe government said Monday it had broken a South African spy ring directed from within the prime minister's office.

An official spokesman said three white men had been arrested and a fourth white, the leader, had fled to South Africa.

The spokesman said the leader, who was a senior security official in the department of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, had been declared an enemy of the state and his property was ordered confiscated.

Zimbabwe's security chief Emmerson Mnangagwa, a minister of state in the prime minister's office, was quoted as saying two of the three arrested men would soon appear in court.

The three, who were not named, were all members of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Zimbabwe's secret service, Mr. Mnangagwa said.

He told the Herald newspaper that the leader of the spy ring had fled the country in January, first to Britain and then to South Africa.

"When he discovered that we knew he was head of one of South Africa's spy rings in the country and that we were on the right trail, he fled," Mr. Mnangagwa said in an interview with the Herald. He could not be reached for comment, but the government spokesman confirmed his remarks.

Prime Minister Mugabe has frequently accused South Africa of working actively to destabilise Zimbabwe and other nei-

ghbouring African states. He has accused white and black political elements of plotting with the republic to overthrow his government.

Two other whites, former Army Captain Frank Gerike and Detective Inspector Fred Varkevisser, believed to be in South Africa, have been declared enemies of the state and had their confiscated belongings in Zimbabwe auctioned off.

Both had been accused of spying for Pretoria.

South African company says 'super weapon' is not nuclear

PRETORIA (R) — Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of the South African arms firm Armscor, has denied American allegations that South Africa had designed its new 155-millimetre 'super weapon' to fire nuclear warheads.

In an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation, he said the 95 gun had no such capacity and the South African defence force had made no request for development of a weapon that could fire nuclear warheads.

"In any case such a move would

not accord with South Africa's declared policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes," he said.

Commandant Marais was commenting on a report by a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee quoted in the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

He confirmed the newspaper's report that the new gun was capable of firing projectiles accurately up to 40 per cent farther than any comparable artillery weapon.

American black woman sentenced to gas chamber death in Nevada

RENO, Nevada (R) — A jury has recommended that a 53-year-old woman be executed in the Nevada gas chamber for murdering six people by hitting them with her car on a crowded Reno street.

An all-white jury of seven women and five men deliberated for five days before rejecting a life prison sentence Sunday night and recommending that Priscilla Ford, a black, be put to death on each of the six charges.

Twenty-three people other people were injured when Mrs. Ford's car careered along the pavement of a Reno street in November 1980.

If the sentence is carried out, Mrs. Ford will be the first woman to die in the state gas chamber in Carson City since Nevada began executions in 1909. Judge John

Barratt said he would formally pass the death sentence on April 29.

Mrs. Ford, who had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, insisted on giving evidence during her five-month trial. She said she believed she was Jesus Christ and the deaths were an accident.

Three psychiatrists called by the defence said she was incapable of determining right from wrong.

The prosecution said Mrs. Ford had sought revenge against Reno because it had made her 11-year-old daughter a ward of court.

It also alleged she had sought attention because she had written articles on religious subjects and had been unable to find a publisher.

The defence said it would appeal against the sentence.

Black revolution in S. African brew

By Richard Williams
Reuter

DURBAN — Over half of South Africa's educated blacks expect revolution unless the white minority government changes its racial segregation policies.

The vast majority of the republic's whites fear that black rule would lead to political domination, unrest and instability.

These are two attitudes to emerge from a survey conducted for a report advocating multi-racial power sharing for one of South Africa's provinces. The report's findings were quickly rejected by the Nationalist government.

The report of the Buthelezi Commission, named after the republic's most powerful black leader, was released this week after nearly two years of deliberations by politicians, businessmen, clergymen and academics of all races.

Its brief was to recommend a new system of government for the "white" eastern seaboard province of Natal and the "black"

Kwazulu homeland of Zulu chief Gatsba Buthelezi which comprises a number of unconnected pockets of land within Natal's borders.

Government policy is that Kwazulu should eventually gain independence from Pretoria, following the example of other tribal homelands such as Transkei, which have failed to get international recognition.

But chief Buthelezi, who also heads the country's largest black political movement, Inkatha, has always refused to play the government's game and his commission examined constitutional alternatives for Natal Kwazulu.

It recommended a system of government for the region, which could be extended to the rest of South Africa, called consociation.

Consociation, according to the report, is multi-racial power sharing, a form of government granting all races equal representation with minority rights safeguarded by law.

Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has warned that the government ignores proposals of this kind at its peril. But Natal Na-

tional Party leader and Finance Minister Owen Horwood said the plan was unacceptable as it proposed a unitary state which was counter to the government's policy of developing separate black homelands.

The commission's findings are based in part on surveys which show increasing support for violent solutions to South Africa's constitutional problems.

The survey found that 60 per cent of the blacks questioned expected revolution unless the government brings about change. Over 40 per cent supported the banned African National Congress (ANC), which is pledged to overthrow the government by force.

The ANC has mounted guerrilla attacks against police stations and electrical installations in the last year.

The Commission said: "Revolution is no longer the topic only of frustrated intellectuals and armchair radicals."

Ninety-five per cent of whites questioned said they feared black majority rule.

"The dominant fear is in fact one of political domination expressed in terms of insecurities, because of small population numbers," the report said.

The whites feared black rule would bring a deterioration of standards, unrest and instability.

A recurrent feature of answers given by blacks interviewed was their dissatisfaction with government policies affecting them — especially their opposition to what they saw as second class education for their children.

But despite this, blacks interviewed by the commission remain willing to compromise with whites.

Although most favoured a one-man one-vote system in a unitary state, over 60 per cent favoured power sharing between black and white as an acceptable alternative.

Commission members made it clear they had not expected the government to respond positively to their proposals.

"We don't expect Pretoria to agree with it — but we hope it will start a debate with whites on the

future of our country," said one.

Black commission members expressed even less optimism and feared Chief Buthelezi, if rejected by the government, would change his present policy of using apartheid-created institutions like Kwazulu to fight apartheid.

"Unless there is a change of direction South Africa will find itself not talking to people who are seeking a peaceful solution," Inkatha Secretary-General Oscar Dhlomo told journalists this week.

Chief Buthelezi might be pressured to change his strategy and once that happens I shudder to think what might happen," he said, adding in an oblique reference to the guerrilla warfare which has wracked many African nations: "All of us might be forced to take to the bush."

Number of Afrikaans newspapers said in editorials that the commission's findings as a whole were unacceptable to the National Party, but said it had made a valuable contribution to the overall debate on constitutional reform and should not be summarily rejected.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.